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LETTER DATED 6 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you a letter from His Excellency
Mr. Mohamed Salem Basendwah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic
of Yemen.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex
circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdalla Saleh AL-ASHTAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 6 June 1994 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the Republic of Yemen addressed to the
Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of my country, the Republic of Yemen, I should like to convey to you its strong sense of regret at the statement made by His Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the fifty-first session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, in his opening address to the session on 4 June 1994 at Abha. He said: "A continuation of the fighting [in Yemen] will bring complications for the States of the Council, so that they will need to take measures in regard to this situation ...".

The Government of my country would also like to protest at the final statement of the ministerial meeting, issued yesterday, Sunday, 5 June 1994, to which the fraternal State of Qatar had reservations. It reads, in part, as follows:

"The Ministerial Council has followed with great concern the painful developments in Yemen and the outcome of the continued fighting between the two parties, which has brought the leaders in southern Yemen to proclaim the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Yemen. In this connection, the Council welcomed the adoption by the Security Council of its resolution 924 (1994) and expressed its great sorrow that fighting was nevertheless continuing.

"While, in its resolution 924 (1994), the Security Council affirms the concern of the international community for the maintenance of peace and stability in Yemen, this concern is further compounded within the Gulf Cooperation Council. The Council therefore urges the Yemeni leaders to place the interest of Yemen and its people above all other considerations and to comply immediately with the requirements of the Security Council resolution by bringing an immediate halt to military operations and engaging in dialogue with a view to ending the bloodshed and preserving lives and property.

"Proceeding from the fact that unity is the goal of the members of the Arab nation, the Council welcomed the unification of Yemen at the time it was achieved in May 1990 with the consent of the two independent States of the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The continued existence of the unified State is therefore only possible with the consent of both parties. In a de facto situation where one of the parties has declared that it has reverted to its previous status and has established the Democratic Republic of Yemen, the two parties can only act in a peaceful manner. While it appreciates the motives of loyal Yemenis with respect to unification, the Council affirms that it is absolutely impossible to impose such unification by military means. The Council

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further states that a continuation of the fighting must inevitably bring with it complications not only for Yemen but also for the States of the Council, and this will bring them to assume the appropriate stance towards whatever party does not observe the cease-fire and to consult with inter-Arab and international parties on the measures that must be taken in the Security Council with regard to this increasingly dangerous situation in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter."

The Government of the Republic of Yemen regards this as open interference on the part of five of the States members of the Gulf Cooperation Council in the internal affairs of our country, as a flagrant breach of the Charter of the United Nations, which affirms the unity and territorial integrity of all independent States and respect for their right to national sovereignty, and as a grave violation of the letter and spirit of resolution 924 (1994) as adopted by the Security Council on Thursday, 2 June 1994, which bases itself on the Charter. It sees absolutely no justification for the assumption by these fraternal countries, which participated in the adoption of the resolution in question, of a hostile attitude towards the unification of our country achieved by peaceful means and entirely by the will of our people on 22 May 1990, as reflected in the results of the plebiscite on the Constitution of the unified Yemeni State held on 16 May 1991 and then further reinforced by the free and fair parliamentary general elections held on 27 April 1993.

Accordingly, the Government of the Republic of Yemen calls your attention to the fact that these provocative and unwarranted attitudes and statements, which represent an encroachment on the unity of the Republic of Yemen and give encouragement to departures from constitutional legitimacy and to rebellion against law and order, will not perhaps be helpful in ensuring implementation of the aforesaid Security Council resolution.

(Signed) Mohamed Salem BASENDWAH
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Yemen
